

INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE ON CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTATION

January 25, 1950

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Department of the Navy	-	Admiral Heffernan
Department of the Army	-	Major Seeley, Major Dempsey, Lt. Col. James, Mr. East, Mr. Finke
Department of Commerce	-	Mr. Green
Department of Justice	-	Mr. Gilbert
National Archives	-	Mr. Campbell
Department of State	-	Mr. Ropshaw (GER) Mr. Furman, Miss Brown (L) Mr. Noble, Mr. Humphrey (RE)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (RE) - Mr. Humphrey explained that the bulk of State's holdings were originals of German documents, chiefly Foreign Ministry, now located in England and being used in connection with the tripartite program of the American, British, and French Governments. It is intended to restore these documents to a responsible German Government in due course when the needs of the project have been satisfied. Additionally, State's small film holdings of Italian documents have been transferred to the National Archives; and the Department is currently microfilming from the Japanese Foreign Ministry archives and transferring the films to the Library of Congress for the use of research scholars. The problem of restitution does not impinge upon either of the latter two categories of records since they are film holdings only.

Mr. Humphrey requested the representatives of the other agencies to make a comparable statement with regard to their problems in connection with captured war documents.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (GER) - Mr. Ropshaw - The question of restitution has many political implications. The captured German documents will undoubtedly be demanded. It would be politically inadvisable for military records to be returned to Germany, in view of our stated policy against any rearmament in Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (L) - Mr. Furman - In Germany at least, in view of our position under the June 5, 1945 declaration regarding the defeat, the test contained in the Hague Convention is not necessarily binding upon the United States, although we would in general wish to consider it a general guide in our behavior in the fields which it covers.

NAVY review(s) completed.

On-file DOC Release Instructions Apply.

ARMY and DOS review(s) completed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - Major Seeley - The primary problem of this Department is classification. The Army has in Washington approximately 800 tons of captured German documents, chiefly military. They are administered here by the Adjutant General. The Secretary of the Army is often approached for use of the files, and the problem of declassification (for use of these files by universities, war correspondents, etc.) is very pressing. The American Army made a binding working-level agreement with the British Army during the war. If the captured documents are to be released to the public, it is the opinion of the Army that it should be done simultaneously in London and the United States, otherwise the British press would object. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and Combined Staff have been trying for two years to get together on this problem. As far as the Army is concerned, the captured Italian documents do not present much of a problem. The Army has only a small collection of Italian military records. In connection with the captured Japanese military documents, the United States is custodian of these records. Some of the documents have been shipped from SCAP to CIA to be held or disposed of after consultation with the Department of the Army. The Department does not know how many documents are in Japan. Concerning the problem of restitution, the Army has made a point to retain within the Department only the military records. Such documents as records of German cultural agencies have been turned over to State and other agencies. The Department does not feel that military documents should be restored. This opinion does not apply to Italian documents. Many technical records have been turned over to Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - Mr. East - The Department is now in the process of getting necessary data together in order to make a comprehensive statement. The major collection of captured documents was turned over to the Adjutant General some two years ago. Army's holdings are originals. Since the Adjutant General assumes custody in Washington, he has conducted a survey to determine what other holdings are in Washington. The Army is also planning on sending a circular inquiry to the field offices to determine the extent of their holdings. It is felt that the field holdings will consist primarily of technical material. Primarily, the Intelligence interest is gone in connection with the documents in question. As far as the Department of the Army and CIA are concerned, the interest has passed from Intelligence to Historical. Army does not know what will happen after the historians are finished with the documents, but they are of the opinion that the records will go to Archives; that is, assuming no restitution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - Lt. Col. James - The Historical Division can only estimate as to the length of time it will need the records. No definite policy has been formulated with respect to disposition. The division is interested in over-all coordination by the various agencies in connection with an agreement that may be made in the near future. Col. James has been informed by Joint Security that they had an interest in the agreement and, although they do not feel that it is necessary to send a

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representative to these meetings, they will cooperate and accept the recommendations by this group with respect to changing the agreement. The Army cannot publish without British concurrence.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY - Admiral Heffernan - The problem in general, as far as the Navy is concerned, is similar to the Army in that the captured German Naval documents are considered to be jointly owned by the British and the United States; although the British have actual custody. The Department of the Navy in Washington has some duplicates but it is Admiral Heffernan's understanding that the British hold all the originals. The Navy has an agreement similar to that of the Army with respect to use of the files, i.e., that they should be used for official purposes only. However, to Admiral Heffernan's knowledge there is nothing in writing. The Historical Section of the Chiefs of Staff in London was recently approached on the subject of use of the files. General Ward and Admiral Heffernan agree that they have had no difficulty with the British up to this time with respect to the existing agreement, and Admiral Heffernan does not see any advantage of another agreement that may plague them in the future. The British have complete access to the files at present, and no question has arisen as to the British using them. The Office of Navy Intelligence passes on all questions of access to the files here. The entire holdings of the German Naval Library are in England and it is felt that the Germans will ask for the return of these holdings at some future date.

Japanese documents were brought to the Document Center and the naval portion was sent to the National Archives. Officials in Japan recently raised the question about the return of these documents from this country. Sooner or later the Department of the Navy is going to have to face this problem. Admiral Heffernan expressed an opinion that, after a reasonable length of time, these documents should be returned to them. To his knowledge he has never heard of any captured Italian documents being sent to Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE - Mr. Green - This Department has an oral agreement with the British. All of the German documents held by Commerce are unclassified, and Mr. Green is of the opinion that, although some of the material may appear unimportant today, it may appear vital ten years from now. Everything of an original nature has been transferred to Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio.

There was a set of Japanese patents transferred to the United States Patent Office. In connection with Italian documents, Mr. Green does not know whether Commerce is holding any.

The basic purpose for acquiring captured technology was to make it available to United States science and industry, hence the Department of Commerce has actively promoted free access to these materials both by inspection of the files and by the furnishing of photo copies of the documents.

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Some American firms have been reluctant to use captured technology because of a fear that German industrial interests would successfully charge them with infringement at some future date. Any steps toward restitution of technology would seem to be a step in this direction. Commerce has always proceeded on the assumption that there never would be restitution.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - Mr. Gilbert - This Department has felt for some time the need of coordinating with other agencies as to how to function in connection with the captured war documents. Justice has very few German documents. Approximately one and one-half years ago this Department wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Army, which was also sent to the Department of State, on the question of jurisdiction of material subject to copyright. Shortly thereafter, a committee worked out a policy regarding German material. As far as the Department of Justice is concerned the Office of Alien Property would be the most concerned with the problem of enemy documents. That office functions under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act and has the power to vest enemy property in the United States.

Generally, documents have not been vested except in isolated cases, unless motion picture films are considered documents. The office has vested a substantial amount of motion picture films previously owned by Germany or German nationals. In most instances the rights to use the material in the United States have been vested for the purpose of licensing publication and cutting off any claims by the former enemy owner. This has been done in order to make technical material available generally to industry and also to make it available for the purpose of realizing money on such property. Under the statutory and common laws such rights are considered property and have been vested irrespective of where the manuscripts have been located, since the intangible rights are considered separable from the physical document. In order to aid other Government agencies, material which has been vested has been made available and licenses to make use of the material have also been issued. Such vesting and licensing has made it possible to protect the Government or individuals from being subject to later claims by the former enemy-owners for unauthorized use of the material.

As far as Mr. Gilbert knows, it has not been clearly defined whether the rights in such material as official or semi-official documents may be considered as being property under the protection of the common law or statutes of the United States. Therefore, he is not in a position to state whether use of such material will give rise to future claims. It would appear necessary for such agencies as hold or use the material to determine whether they have good title to the physical documents and whether they are making unauthorized use of the material and creating possible claims. As far as the commercial exploitation of such material is concerned, the Office of Alien Property appears to have exclusive jurisdiction to authorize publication if property rights exist under the common law or statutes in the materials so used.

Rights

Rights and documents which have been vested under the Trading with The Enemy Act cannot be returned to the former German or Japanese owners, according to Section 39 of that Act. Therefore, no restitution of such property would be possible.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES - Mr. Campbell - The National Archives holds German papers from State, Army, and Navy. Japanese records which have been screened by CIA have been sent to the Archives by Army and Navy.

One of the major problems facing Archives is the question of restitution of non-government records as well as government records. A request has been received from the Air Force to dispose of some of the documents at Wright Field. However, no authorization has been given to dispose of any captured documents. Another problem in which Archives is concerned is the age factor (if any) in connection with restitution.

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MISCELLANEOUS

It was agreed that representatives from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Air Force, and Central Intelligence should be invited to attend future conferences concerning the captured documents.

It was suggested that each agency make a statement as to its actual holdings; its considered judgments on restitution; and submit (for the opinions of its Legal Division and the Department of Justice) a list of categories of its material. It was agreed that this should be done within the next ten days or two weeks.

The next meeting is to be held the latter part of February.

February 1950

REPORT ON HOLDINGS OF CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTATION

CENTRAL AIR DOCUMENTS OFFICE
(Army-Navy-Air Force)1. Nature of Present Holdings

a. Approximately 55,000 German air-technical documents. These documents have been screened out of an estimated 1500 tons of documentary material which had been collected in Germany by air-technical intelligence teams of the then Army Air Forces and the Navy. Pre-screening in the field reduced this bulk to some 250 tons, which were turned over to the Air Documents Research Center of A-2, United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe, in London, England. Late in 1945 this office was transferred to Wright Field, with its personnel and holdings, and re-established as the Air Documents Division of the Intelligence Department, Headquarters Air Material Command. (The Air Documents Division is the direct predecessor of the present Central Air Documents Office of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.)

The Air Documents Division thoroughly screened the captured material and selected for processing all documents considered to be of primary air-technical interest. Processing included microfilming, cataloging, abstracting, etc. An extensive card index was established, cataloging on over 300,000 catalog cards the 55,000 documents selected. About 30 copies of this catalog were established at strategic places in this country, Canada, and England. (Copies of the card index and all microfilm were supplied to the British as a result of an agreement between the U. S. and British Governments, which permitted removal of the captured documents from London to Wright Field.)

Side products of this project were a comprehensive German-English Dictionary, which is now available commercially; definitions of codes, symbols, etc.; some 5000 complete translations; translation lists of all known translations, etc. As the card index proved expensive and difficult to establish and maintain by small organizations, a desk catalog was prepared which listed all cataloged documents in book form, with additional lists provided to permit selection by subject, author, model, code, etc.

In addition to the documents, there were approximately one million drawings and large quantities of motion picture and microfilm. These, too, have been sorted and screened. The processing of this material was completed in August 1947, and hundreds of thousands of copies of microfilm and translations have been distributed.

Material which was not considered of primary air-technical interest, amounting to approximately 800,000 items, was shipped to the Office

of Technical

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of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce but later returned to the Central Air Documents Office (CADO), since the Office of Technical Services did not have the facilities to process these documents. In the meantime, the scope of CADO had been broadened considerably, and a second screening of the returned documents yielded several thousand additional documents which were included in the new CADO Technical Index. This latter index catalogs current technical data, both foreign and domestic, and also includes those German documents which are still considered of current value.

b. The number of Japanese documents in our holdings is comparatively small and numbers only a few thousand. Complete translations, or at least English language digests, are available of all Japanese documents which were originally considered as being of general air-technical value.

2. Policies with Respect to Official and Unofficial Access Thereto

a. The documentation services of CADO are available only to agencies and qualified contractors of the Armed Forces. Copies of all unclassified captured documents have been made available to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. In addition, unclassified material is available, upon request, to all other non-military government agencies. At present, requests for classified material, including classified captured documents, must be approved by the Directorate of Intelligence, Headquarters USAF. (The number of classified captured documents is relatively small and includes only such reports as concern current classified projects of the Armed Forces.)

A different arrangement exists for reports on captured technology which had been handled, until a few months ago, by the Scientific Reports Division of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CIOS, BIOS, FIAT, and similar reports). The Scientific Reports Division, with functions and holdings of some 80,000 items, was recently turned over to CADO. As a result, CADO can supply JIOA material, both classified and unclassified, to all government agencies which have previously been served by the Scientific Reports Division.

3. Commitments or Understandings of a Governmental Nature Affecting Holdings

a. As mentioned under Item 1, an agreement existed between the U. S. and British governments permitting removal of the captured German documents from the collection center of the Air Documents Research Center in London and their transfer to Wright Field. In turn, the U. S. Government was to provide copies of the card index and all microfilms. Since these conditions have been fulfilled, no further obligations or commitments are considered to exist. Exploitation reports are still being received under the JIOA agreement, but their number has become negligible.

4. Present

4. Present Policies As to Restitution

a. In one instance the then Air Documents Division had been requested to return certain drawings and handbooks which were required by a German manufacturer to resume peace time production of his products. In general, it is not believed that CADO will be faced by this problem, as practically all the material still in its possession concerned the manufacture of war material. Books which were originally included in the holdings of the Air Document Research Center were turned over to the Library of Congress. Additional books were found at a later date and have been offered to the Library of Congress, which has this matter under advisement at this writing. It is possible that some of these books may have to be returned to Germany.

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of Naval Records and History
Washington 25, D. C.

9 February 1950

Division of Historical Policy Research
Department of State
Washington 25
D.C.

ATTN: Mr. Richard Humphrey

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

To the best of our knowledge, the only captured German documents in the custody of the Department of the Navy are duplicates, in manuscript and microfilm forms, of some of the so-called Tombach Archives and are located in the Office of Naval Records and History. The collection proper is in the custody of the British Admiralty. No Italian documents are in naval custody, and the captured Japanese naval documents have been deposited by the Central Intelligence Agency in the National Archives.

As agreed upon at the Interagency Conference on Captured Enemy Documentation, a rough estimate of the German documents in the custody of this office is as follows:

30 file drawers of duplicate war diaries in the German language

62 file drawers of miscellaneous books and pamphlets, all duplicates

12 cases of microfilm

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John B. Heffernan
John B. Heffernan
Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Director of Naval Records and History

February 1950

REPORT ON HOLDINGS OF CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

- (1) Extent of present holdings by the Department of the Army.
For summary statement of holdings, see enclosure (A).

Captured enemy documents outlined in the enclosure only include Department of the Army holdings located in the Zone of the Interior. No steps have been taken to survey in detail the repositories of overseas commands. There is a perpetual flow of captured German and Japanese documents to the Zone of Interior from overseas after these documents have fulfilled their usefulness in the theaters.

(2) Official utilization of holdings. Within the Department of the Army the primary interest in captured enemy records has passed from intelligence to historical and other research uses. Documents are exploited for intelligence purposes by the Central Intelligence Agency while historical research is performed by the Department of the Army. The duration of utilization of these records depends on the progress and completion of official Army history of World War II. In the overseas theaters captured records are used for reference by local civilian and military government agencies as well as for intelligence surveys and research.

(3) Agency policy on access by others than officials of this government. Japanese documents generally carry no classification and after their use they are turned over to the Library of Congress or the National Archives, where they are available to private researchers.

Captured German documents are jointly owned with the British Government. Pending review, they carry an arbitrary over-all classification of "Confidential." A policy is being formulated to reclassify captured German documents, but until a revised agreement with the British has been concluded, unilateral release to the public cannot be made and British concurrence is required prior to public release by the Department of the Army. This policy of future declassification and release of captured German documents has been under consideration by the Joint Chief of Staff and their British counterparts for over two years.

(4) General agreements, or commitments related to these holdings. As stated in paragraph 3, Japanese documents are entirely US owned while German documents are joint British-US property. The agreement establishes property rights, etc., and is commonly referred to as the "Bissell-Sinclair Agreement". The Department of the Army has turned over to various US government agencies from time to time those documents which do not fall within the military category of documents for which the Department is primarily responsible. Captured military libraries and other book-like material have been turned

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over to the Library of Congress, while old military records (for example the archives of the Prussian Army during the 17th and 18th centuries) have been retired to the National Archives.

(5) Policy on restitution. Pending establishment of an over-all governmental directive, the Department of the Army has not contemplated the problem of restitution of either Japanese or German documents. The Department has collected and retained only purely military records, which have been taken from Japanese and German armies, military and para-military organizations. It is considered premature to formulate a policy on restitution pertaining to the captured Japanese and German military records held by the Department of the Army until such time that U.S. government sponsors and approves native military forces within Japan and West Germany.

The Department of the Army holds a collection of four tons of captured Italian Army records which the German Army took from the Italian military forces. The documents were recaptured by the Allied armies in Italy. The question of restitution on these records may be discussed in the foreseeable future.

Enclosure (A).

Department of the Army Holdings

Captured Enemy Documentation

I. German documents

The Adjutant General's Office and most of the technical services of the Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster General, Signal Corps, etc.) hold original German documents, the total in Washington, D. C., and vicinity amounting to about 26,000 feet. The bulk of these (22,000 feet) are in the custody of the Adjutant General's Office at the Pentagon. The documents cover primarily the World War II period.

Documents held by the various technical services are related to the fields of interest of those services. Records in the custody of the Signal Corps, for example, are signal records of the German Army or of German civilian agencies concerned with signal work. The German documents of the Adjutant General's Office consist of records of the Armed Forces High Command (OKW), the Army High Command (OKH), and war diaries of combat organizations from army groups down through divisions. (For detailed description of the Department of the Army's holdings in Washington, D. C., and vicinity, see forthcoming AGO publication, "Guide to the Captured German Records in the Custody of the Department of the Army," Part I, "Records in Washington, D. C., and Vicinity.")

II. Italian documents

The Adjutant General's Office is the custodian of about 340 feet of records of the Italian Armed Forces, 1938-1943.

C O P Y

February 1950

REPORT ON HOLDINGS OF CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Office of Technical Services

1. Extent of present United States holdings.

No holdings of original materials.

2. Official utilization of holdings.

None, see 1. above.

3. Agency policy on access by others than officials of this Government.

None, see 1 above.

4. General agreements or commitments related to these holdings.

None, see 1 above.

5. Policy on restitution.

Although this office itself has no holdings of original German materials, we are intimately concerned with the problem of their possible restitution. In this connection, the following may be helpful:

A large amount of original German documentation was processed by this office and transferred to the Library of Congress, to the Central Air Documents Office at Wright Field, to the Library of the Department of Agriculture and to the Army Medical Library. These repositories contain the original materials which we have made generally known to U. S. industries. It is my belief that these materials and the technical knowledge they contain is legitimate war booty. Certainly this has been the policy enunciated by the President in Executive Order 9604, copy attached, and it has been practiced by the allied governments as well.

There are additional significant reasons why captured technology should not be returned to Germany. First, there are areas of technology which appear relatively unimportant today but which may become significant in the future. It should be appreciated that the German war economy was a synthetic economy because raw materials were not available. The U. S. economy today may not take advantage of certain

German

MEMORANDUM TO: Inter-Agency Conference on Captured Enemy Documentation FEB 24 1950
FROM: Office of Alien Property,
Department of Justice
SUBJECT: Report of Office of Alien Property, Department
of Justice, on Captured Enemy Documentation.

This report is confined solely to the functions of the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice, inasmuch as that is the division of the Department charged with the responsibility of administering enemy property in this country under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended.

Among the powers exercised by this Office under that Act is the power to acquire by vesting action any property or interest in the United States owned by an enemy country (Germany or Japan) or nationals thereof. Among the categories of such property which have been vested are tangibles, such as manuscripts, and intangibles, such as the rights in this country to exploit manuscripts. Under the copyright statute, and under the common and statutory law of the various states of the United States, property exists in material subject to copyright which is separable from the property in the manuscript itself. Therefore, this Office can vest either the intangible rights or the manuscript or both types of property. Other than motion picture film, if such are to be categorized as documents, this Office has vested very few physical documents. It has vested, however, on a broad scale the intangible rights in material subject to copyright.

The acquisition of such rights was motivated by several purposes, including (1) preventing the use of such property for the benefit of enemy economy; (2) realizing funds therefrom for the benefit of this government after payment of American creditors of the former owners (The balance of such funds has been allocated to the payment of war claims under the War Claims Act of 1948.); (3) cutting off the possibility of future claims for use of such material and, under a licensing program, making it available for exploitation to private persons and governmental agencies. (Generally speaking royalty-bearing licenses are granted for commercial exploitation and royalty-free licenses for governmental use are granted to governmental agencies.)

It does not appear that under present law there is any method of acquiring enemy property in this country without giving rise to possible claims by former owners except that provided by the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. Since all property in the United States of enemy

nationals is, under that Act, subject to the supervisory and vesting powers exercised by this Office, all use in this country of enemy material subject to copyright is within its jurisdiction. It has been our practice to exercise jurisdiction mainly with respect to commercial use of enemy material subject to copyright. There have been instances, however, where an agency of the government has requested that this Office vest documents and rights therein so that title can be acquired by the government and rights therein can be licensed for governmental purposes. Such action precludes the possibility of future claims by former enemy owners against the government or the personnel handling the material for return of the document or for compensation for its use. (Transactions in current works of German nationals have been generally licensed subject to certain conditions.)

This Office has not attempted a program of investigating whether governmental use of enemy documents by other agencies of the government has given, or will give, rise to future claims with respect to the use of material in which the intangible rights have not been vested. There have been certain instances where that possibility has been called to the attention of other agencies and vesting and licensing actions have been taken. Further, this Office has not investigated whether title to the physical property in any particular documents, whether subject to copyright or not, has been acquired by the agency holding such property. Nor has there been any attempt to determine whether the methods by which the physical documents were acquired by any particular agency were based upon a legal capacity to seize and obtain title to the tangible property if title is claimed.

On the other hand, it is the position of this Office that if the rights in the material are protected under the statutes or common law of the United States and the various states thereof, under present law they can only be seized by vesting action under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. This Office is not in a position to investigate all questions of the use in this country of enemy documents by various governmental agencies (as to whether or not there are in the material property rights under the municipal law of the United States) or whether title to the physical documents has been acquired.

It should be noted that the provisions in the Copyright Statute excluding government publications as copyrightable applies only to publications of the United States Government and does not apply to the documents or publications of foreign governments. It does not appear that it can be definitely concluded as a general proposition of law that documents of a foreign country, whether of an official nature or not, do not contain material subject to copyright under the laws of this country. Therefore the publication of such material if unvested may give rise to claims against the government and government personnel involved in its publication.

It would appear appropriate for the various agencies holding and using enemy documents to determine for themselves whether they have title to the physical property in documents held by them or are making unauthorized use in derogation of the rights therein. In the event that any agency deems it necessary that title to certain physical documents in the United States be obtained by this government, or that the right to publish or otherwise exploit the documents in this country be acquired, it would appear that such results could be achieved by (1) appropriate legislation, (2) appropriate provisions in peace treaties with Germany and Japan, or (3) vesting action by this Office under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Since this Office is not fully informed as to the nature and extent of the problems of the various agencies with reference to the holding and use of enemy documents, it cannot be determined at this time whether the third of the above mentioned alternatives (vesting action) would be the most appropriate and desirable.

It is suggested that the various agencies examine and report on the extent of their holdings and use of documents and the problems related thereto, and that they and the Conference recommend which of the above mentioned alternatives would be most appropriate. If it should be the sense of the Conference and interested agencies that vesting action is preferable, this Office will then be in a position to consider the advisability of vesting. It should be noted that vesting action would entail administrative problems for this Office involving the establishment of procedures for vesting, responsibility for administering the property vested, arrangements for the custody of the documents and use of the rights, and the possibilities of claims and litigation arising from such vesting which this Office would have to entertain or defend.

By virtue of section 39 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, no restitution of vested property to Germany or Japan, or nationals thereof, may be effected subject to the narrow category of exceptions provided in section 32 of the Act. Therefore, in general, the rights in German and Japanese material subject to copyright which have been vested cannot be returned, and by the same token neither can the physical property which has been vested. Of the latter category of property, as has been indicated, except for motion picture film, there is very little which has heretofore been vested. If the physical property or intangible rights in documents should be vested at the request of any agency, the Trading with the Enemy Act would preclude return to or claim for compensation by the former enemy owners.

This Office also has investigatory powers under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and in connection with its vesting and claims procedures and cases in litigation has acquired various types of documents both in this country and from Germany and Japan. The documents acquired in this country were from business enterprises in which there were enemy interests and consist of such things as books of account, correspondence, contracts, memoranda, and other corporate and business records.

The Department of Justice has maintained a mission in Germany to make investigations for the same purposes and has received similar material from there. In the main, however, the materials received from Germany were either photostatic copies or English translations and not the original documents, although there are some original documents in our possession. This Office has also received from Japan through SCAP copies of Japanese documents but apparently no originals.

The documents and copies held have not been catalogued and cataloguing cannot readily be accomplished, since the materials are scattered among voluminous files. It is believed that there are few, if any, official government records among the documents held, since photostatic copies were usually furnished where such information was required.

Documents obtained through investigation have, however, not been formally vested, except in such instances as where a business enterprise in this country was vested instead of stock ownership or an interest therein, and unless such action is taken would be subject to return. Inasmuch as such material is being held pending action upon claims and in litigation, it is not desirable that it be returned until it has served its purpose.

If it appears that general restitution of non-vested enemy documents should become imminent, this Office will probably vest documents pertaining to claims and litigation in order that they may be retained until their purposes have been served. Rights in these documents have not been vested and generally it is not contemplated that such action will be taken since there does not appear to be any value in their publication.

Office of Alien Property
Department of Justice

(Signed) Harold I. Baynton

Harold I. Baynton
Acting Director

CAPTURED ENEMY RECORDS OF WORLD WAR II IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The captured enemy records of World War II (including originals and excluding photographic copies) in the National Archives may be considered in four groups, as follows:

1. German documents received through the Department of the Army from the Heeresarchiv at Potsdam, including personal and official correspondence and other papers of von Winterfeldt, Frederick the Great, von Boyen, Scharnhorst, von Moltke, von Roon, von Gneisenau, von Seekt, von Schlieffen, von Ludendorff, von Groener, and von Krosigk and a small quantity of documents from various German collections and exhibits, 1679-1945; discrete documents relating to the marriage and death of Adolf Hitler; a fragmentary diary of Eva Braun; and motion pictures (2 units) of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun, 1939-40. About 76 cu. ft. Detailed list attached.
2. Italian records, including only a very small quantity of miscellaneous papers.
3. Japanese government records received through the Washington Document Center and the Central Intelligence Agency after they had been screened by those agencies for documents of intelligence value (which were retained by those agencies), including records of the war and naval ministries from 1865-1945. Some series appear to be relatively complete; others very fragmentary. It is impossible to tell how great a proportion of the records of these ministries have been held in Japan; about 5,000 cu. ft. are in the National Archives.
4. German, Japanese, and other records in indeterminate quantity that have been interfiled with the records of the Strategic Bombing Survey and other agencies; these records, relatively small in volume, are not segregable from the United States records with which they have been integrated and they are therefore omitted from further consideration in this report.

Captured records in the National Archives have been made freely available to anyone wishing to consult them; little official use has been made of any of them except for the use by S. E. Morrison of Japanese records in the course of his Navy history work. No other significant official or private use has been made of the Japanese records. Some of the German records were used in the war crimes trials but no other official use of them has been made. A number of private scholars have used the German paper records, however. No substantial use has thus far been made of the Italian records.

The National Archives has made no commitments in relation to these holdings, either inter-governmental or inter-agency, but it is, of course, bound by any commitments that may have been made by the agencies from which it received the records (Department of the Army and Central Intelligence Agency). As an archival agency the National Archives is strongly in favor of restitution to successor governments of those bodies of governmental archives that may be returned without violating military and political policies of this Government.

In this regard a major question arises in regard to some of the German records; it is the understanding of the National Archives that the Department of the Army does not favor return to Germany of any German military records. It remains to be determined whether the personal and/or official records of German military figures from Frederick the Great to von Seekt and von Groener are to be considered military records or whether some distinction should be made either on the basis of personal v. official papers or on the basis of antiquity. This question is currently being presented to the Department of the Army in order to ascertain its views in the matter.

All the Japanese records in custody are official records of the Japanese government but if any decision is made to return German records on the basis of their antiquity, similar policies should presumably govern in regard to the Japanese army and navy files.

A second important question lies in the personal character of some of the records of German military and other figures that were in the Heeresarchiv. It seems quite possible that in order to preclude future suits against various United States officials steps should be taken to have title to the use of these papers vested by the Office of Alien Property in the Archivist of the United States. This question is currently being presented to that Office in order to ascertain its views.

In order to analyze the policies to be adopted in regard to possible restitution of any of the captured files in the National Archives, these files may be broken down into the following specific categories:

1. German records
 - a. Papers of German military figures from the time of Frederick the Great to the time of von Moltke.
 - b. Papers of German military figures from the time of von Moltke through the time of von Schlieffen, the period of preparation for World War I.
 - c. Papers of German military figures during and after World War I until the establishment of the Nazi regime, the period of the Weimar Republic.
 - d. Miscellaneous papers, largely of the Nazi period, including the Hitler documents and including such items as a family diary of von Krosigk dating from the 19th century into the early years of the Hitler regime.
 - e. Military exhibit materials.
2. Italian records
3. Japanese army and navy records; perhaps these should be sub-divided on the basis of antiquity but the records do not readily fall into separable chronological groupings.

GERMAN RECORDS IN THE
WORLD WAR II COLLECTION OF SEIZED ENEMY RECORDS

Records from the Heeresarchiv

PAPERS OF HERMANN VON BOYEN (1771-1848).¹ 5 ft. 1

Private and official papers of Field Marshal von Boyen, who served as chief of staff and war minister of Prussia and is known for his military writings. The records include correspondence, reports, and other papers on various political and military subjects. Arranged numerically in accordance with the register described below.

The register, which is divided into three parts, lists the papers numerically. Most of the items listed in part A are present and in good physical condition; most of those listed in part B are missing; and most of those listed in part C are present. (Only a positive photostatic copy of the register and a typed copy of part of it are present.)

PAPERS OF WILHELM VON BRAUNSCHWEIG-BEVERN (1715-81). 4 in. 2

Correspondence, principally for the years 1756-57 and 1762, of the Duke of Braunschweig-Bevern, a Prussian general and governor of Stettin who fought in the Seven Years' War and was commander in chief of the Prussian armies in Silesia. Arranged chronologically.

The accompanying register, consisting of two entries, is of little value.

PAPERS OF FRIEDRICH WILHELM III OF PRUSSIA (1770-1840). 3 in. 3

Private and official papers of Friedrich Wilhelm III, who ruled Prussia from 1797 to 1840. In general the papers consist of reports and writings on army reorganization and various other military matters.

The accompanying register lists the papers numerically. Most of the papers are present and in good condition.

PAPERS OF AUGUST NEITHARDT VON GNEISENAU (1760-1831). 20 ft. 4

Private and official papers of Field Marshal von Gneisenau during his long and brilliant military career. He, together with Von Scharnhorst, played a great part in the reorganization of the Prussian army. As Von Blücher's chief of staff he figured conspicuously in the invasion of France and the capture of Paris and in the Waterloo campaign. The records consist of correspondence, reports, tables of organization, maps, manuscripts of writings, and diaries.

There are six register volumes. Volume A lists Von Gneisenau's correspondence by subject, thereunder chronologically. Volume A, part 1, and volume A, part 2, comprise an alphabetical index to authors of letters received by Von Gneisenau. Names through "Ro" only are included, although the letters themselves are arranged through "Z." Volume B lists numerically and abstracts

¹The dates given in parentheses are those of the birth and death of the subjects, as the private papers often include family materials the exact date of which is difficult to determine and which contain information covering the entire life of the individual.

miscellaneous items. Volume K lists numerically under subject headings material pertaining to the defense of the fortress Kolberg. Volume M lists numerically military writings and orders other than those pertaining to Kolberg. Very few of the papers listed in these registers are missing.

PAPERS OF WILHELM GROENER (1867-1939). 4 ft. 5

Private and official papers of General Groener, who played a prominent part in World War I and served as Minister of Communications and Minister of Defense prior to the advent of Hitler. The records consist of correspondence, reports, copies of speeches, and manuscript writings and diaries. Of particular interest are his war diary, war letters, writings on Von Schlieffen, and correspondence after 1918.

The accompanying register contains a brief outline of Groener's life. It lists the papers numerically and contains a name index and a subject index. Most of the documents listed are present, but all the maps are missing.

Most of these papers have been reproduced by the National Archives as File Microcopy 137. A list of them, prepared as a table of contents for the microcopy, appears as appendix D of this inventory.

PAPERS OF HELMUTH CARL BERNHARD VON MOLTKE (1800-1891). 3 ft. 6

Private and official papers of Von Moltke, Prussian field marshal and chief of staff, one of the great strategists of the nineteenth century and the creator of the modern method of directing armies in the field. Included are correspondence, maps, photographs, and drawings. Several folios of sketches, pencil drawings, and a few water colors form an interesting part of the collection.

The accompanying register lists numerically the Von Moltke items, which include both written material and such museum material as medals and snuff boxes. The museum material is missing.

PAPERS OF HERMANN RITTER MERTZ VON QUIRNHEIM (1866-). 1 ft. 7

Private and official papers of Lieutenant General von Quirnheim created during his military career and while he was president of the Reichsarchiv.

The accompanying register lists the papers numerically; only a few of those listed are present.

PAPERS OF ALBRECHT VON ROON (1803-79). 1 ft. 8

Private and official papers of Von Roon created while he was war minister of Prussia. The papers consist principally of correspondence, of which his correspondence with Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm I is of particular interest.

The accompanying register, which lists the papers numerically, includes a great many papers not now in this collection.

PAPERS OF GERHARD JOHANN DAVID VON SCHARNHORST (1775-1813). 12 ft. 9

Private and official papers of Von Scharnhorst, member of the general staff and chief of staff responsible for the great reforms resulting in the "nationalization" of the Prussian army. Included are correspondence, reports, maps, and writings on military subjects.

The accompanying register has three parts. Part 1 lists 35 folders containing special documents pertaining to Von Scharnhorst; part 2 is called "A," and lists 51 folders pertaining to military activities; and part 3, called "B," lists 180 folders containing military writings, plans, orders, and correspondence. Only 7 of the folders listed are missing.

PAPERS OF HEINRICH SCHEUCH (1864-), 1/2 ft. 10

Documents pertaining to the Scheuch-Waldersee case before a Court of Honor. Other papers of General Scheuch listed in the accompanying register are missing.

The register contains a numerical list of documents.

PAPERS OF ALFRED VON SCHLIEFFEN (1833-1913). 2 ft. 11

Private and official papers of General von Schlieffen, who as chief of staff from 1891 to 1907 exercised an extraordinary influence on the development of the German general staff and as a writer carried on the doctrines of Von Clausewitz and Von Moltke. His theories and his famous plan for the invasion of France had a profound effect upon German strategy in World War I. Included are correspondence, maps, photographs, and diaries. Among them are the original Schlieffen-Plan maps.

The accompanying register lists the papers numerically; most of those listed are present.

PAPERS OF HANS FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD VON SEECKT (1866-1936). 4 1/2 ft. 12

Private and official papers of General von Seeckt, prominent World War I strategist and organizer of the army of the German Republic. Included are correspondence, reports, maps, literary works, diaries, newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and copies of speeches. Of particular interest are the materials on World War I, postwar Germany, and Von Seeckt's travels abroad.

The accompanying register lists the papers numerically and by subject and contains name and place indexes. Most of the papers listed are present.

Most of these papers have been reproduced by the National Archives as File Microcopy 132. A list of them, prepared as a table of contents for the microcopy, appears as appendix C of this inventory.

PAPERS OF HANS KARL VON WINTERFELDT (1707-57). 2 ft. 13

Private and official papers of Von Winterfeldt, one of Frederick the Great's generals and a member of his most trusted inner circle. Included are correspondence, reports, and maps. Of particular interest is the correspondence between Frederick and Von Winterfeldt.

The accompanying register lists the papers numerically.

WAR MEMOIRS OF ERICH VON LUDENDORFF. 1918-19. 1 vol. 2 in. 14

Handwritten memoirs of Von Ludendorff, the follower of Von Schlieffen and Von Moltke, and the victorious leader, together with Von Hindenburg, in the German campaigns in the east during World War I.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1860-1945. 9 ft. 15

Records of miscellaneous character, including papers pertaining to the war mobilizations of 1866, 1870, and World War I, general orders, bulletins, and administrative papers.

Materials Withdrawn From the Heeresarchiv for Exhibit Purposes

GERMAN MILITARY DOCUMENTS USED IN A PERMANENT EXHIBIT (DAUERAUSSTELLUNG).
1679-1935. 2 ft. 16

Documents forming an exhibit that appears to have been prepared by the National Socialists for the purpose of glorifying the military tradition in Germany. Arranged in a rough chronological order, the records are in folders numbered to correspond with the original arrangement of the exhibit in showcases. For a list of the items in the exhibit, see appendix A.

This exhibit, together with the special exhibit described in entry 17 below, has been reproduced by the National Archives as File Microcopy 129.

GERMAN MILITARY DOCUMENTS USED IN A SPECIAL EXHIBIT (SONDERAUSSTELLUNG).
1716-1935. 1 in. 17

Documents originally forming part of the exhibit described in entry 16 that were withdrawn for this special exhibit. Arranged chronologically. For a list of the items see appendix B.

This exhibit has been reproduced as part of File Microcopy 129.

Hitler Items

ENGAGEMENT BOOK. Aug. 14-24, 1943. 1 folder. 1 in. 18

Papers from a book kept by Hans Linge, Hitler's secretary, listing Hitler's engagements for this period.

FANCIFUL BOOK. n.d. 1 folder. 1 in. 19

A fanciful book in typescript on Germany and the world situation some fifty years after the date of writing. The title page is missing and there is no indication as to the name of the author. The book was captured with the engagement book described above.

DIARY OF EVA BRAUN. Feb. 6-May 28, 1935. 1 vol. 1 in. 20

Twenty-two pages of penciled notes that have been torn from and replaced in the book. Information of a personal nature only is included.

EVA BRAUN PICTURES. 1913-44. 34 albums. 2 ft. 21

Studio portraits and photographs from the private collection of Eva Braun taken during her early life and the years of her friendship with Hitler.

HITLER FILM. 1939-40. 2 reels. 22

Motion picture film showing pictures of Hitler and Eva Braun.

HITLER'S MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. Apr. 29, 1945. 1 item. 23

The certificate is a two-page, legal-size, typewritten document. On it the required information in regard to names, addresses, and birth dates is entered in various inks in different handwritings, and it is signed by Hitler, Eva Hitler, Paul Joseph Goebbels, and Martin Bormann. A translation accompanies it.

HITLER'S PRIVATE WILL. Apr. 29, 1945. 1 item. 24

A three-page, typewritten document signed by Hitler and witnessed by Bormann, Nicolaus von Below, and Goebbels. A translation accompanies it.

HITLER'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT. Apr. 29, 1945. 1 item. 25

A 10-page, typewritten document signed by Hitler that repeats his political beliefs, denies responsibility for the war, and urges his followers to continue to struggle against the enemies of the fatherland. It names a new cabinet and designates Karl Doenitz as Reich President and Goebbels as Reich Chancellor. With the document is a letter from Bormann transmitting it to Doenitz, who became Reich President on Hitler's death. Translations of the document and the letter are with them. Filed with this document is a letter from Secretary Robert P. Patterson to President Truman, dated March 19, 1946, transmitting the testament, the marriage certificate, and the private will (entries 23 and 24).

Records of the North German Lloyd

DECK LOGS OF THE EUROPA. June 1930-Feb. 1945. 31 vols. 4 ft. 26

Deck logs of the North German Lloyd Steamer Europa (subsequently the U. S. S. Europa). Although the Europa was a merchant vessel, it was considered the flagship of German passenger vessels during the existence of the Third Reich. Of the set of 39 volumes containing these logs, 8 are missing.

Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings

MOTION-PICTURE FILM. 1942-45. 1,140 reels. 27

Motion-picture film obtained by the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, consisting of news reels, short subjects, and documentary and propaganda motion pictures. There is a list of titles for the film. Not all the film is German.

MOTION-PICTURE FILM. 1941-45. 4,966 reels. 28

Motion-picture film captured by the United States Army from the enemy in the European and Pacific Areas during World War II. The German film has not yet been segregated.

RECORDINGS OF SPEECHES OF AXIS LEADERS. 1939-45. 525 disks. 29

Sound master recordings of speeches of Axis leaders (Italian as well as German) and other propaganda material captured by American forces in Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOLDINGS

CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTATION

I. German Documents

(a.) The bulk of State's holdings ~~are~~ German in origin. Original papers are held jointly with the Government of the United Kingdom, and are physically located in England (the majority at Bletcheley, Buckinghamshire, and a small collection, chiefly of pre-1914 materials, at Oxford University). The United Kingdom, France, and the United States, cooperating in joint publication of selections from this documentation, maintain teams of scholars at Bletcheley engaged in preliminary selection and microfilming of originals. Documents in Washington, as a consequence of this editorial process and mechanism, are entirely in microfilm or microprint copy.

The vast majority of the approximately 400 tons of originals consist of German Foreign Ministry archives. They cover the period roughly from 1867 to 1945. The remainder include certain private papers, the Reichschancellery records, the Chancellery of the Deputy of the Führer papers, the Office of the Führer's Adjutants papers, the Party Offices papers, and various documents of foreign origin. (For complete breakdown, see Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, Vol. I, Appendix I).

(b.) The three governments participating in the publication project have agreed that unofficial access to these papers by outsiders shall, generally, be denied until official publication has taken place. However, since the publication project is divided into series (the first two of which for example, are Series D-1937-1945, and Series C-1933-1937), when publication of a given series is complete, the documents from which the selection has been made will, by agreement, be thrown open to scholars generally in the appropriate national repositories. Additionally, both the British and American Governments will entertain requests from qualified outsiders to consult individual papers published in certain volumes within a series prior to the completion of the entire series - within the limits of administrative feasibility.

(c.) The basic tripartite agreement includes the following statement of policy with regard to restitution of the archives to the successors of the originating government: "The documents should only be made available to the German authorities as and when the editors have completed their work upon them."

At a regular tripartite conference (Jan. 24-Feb. 2, 1949) the foregoing principle was further elaborated thus: "It was the consensus of the conference that the British and United States Governments regard themselves as trustees of the German archives (these archives were captured by British and American authorities and have been retained in their technical custody) with the understanding that, *and* the completion of the work of the tripartite project and the establishment of a responsible political regime in Germany, the documentary collection will be returned to the German Government and people."

II. Japanese Documents

Under the terms of a working-fund agreement with the Library of Congress, the Department is microfilming papers in the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Strictly speaking, the Department at present holds none of these film copies. The films are transferred as received to the Library of Congress for accessioning, thereafter to be made available at the Library's discretion to unofficial persons. As far as is known, the Department holds no originals from the Japanese Foreign Ministry archives. There is not, as a consequence, a policy problem pertaining to restitution.

III. Italian Documents

The Department has recently transferred to the National Archives 269 rolls (approximately 200,000 frames) of microfilm of Italian documents. These comprise Foreign Office, various governmental agency, and Mussolini private papers. Unofficial access to these films is administered under the same terms as the Department's own documents for the "closed" period (see DR 420.1), i.e.: qualified scholars may be admitted to them only upon demonstrating that their research is in the "national interest."

As in the case of the Japanese papers, there is no problem of restitution of these documents since they are held exclusively in film copy.

German discoveries because we need not do so. However, if our supply of raw materials should be significantly altered in the future, it might be desirable to "take off the shelf" many German technical discoveries. Again many U. S. concerns have been reluctant to employ the captured information in their industrial processes because of a fear of a future charge of infringement. We have repeatedly assured them that such is not possible. However, restitution of the original documents to Germany might be interpreted as a first step to restore rights to the Germans in this technology.

February 1950

REPORT ON HOLDINGS OF CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTATION

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESSI. German Documents

The Library of Congress received approximately 141 collections of books, pamphlets, bound sets of periodicals and newspapers, individual issues of newspapers and periodicals, photographs, posters, and other miscellaneous items seized from various Nazi Party officials and units and from German military organizations. These collections were contained in 7,598 cases and totaled an estimated 1,500,000 items. They were transferred to the Library by the U. S. Military authorities as confiscated materials. Of this total approximately 225,000 items were seized from German military organizations, the balance from Nazi Party units and officials. Of the Library's total receipts from all sources approximately 50% has been transferred to other libraries under the Cooperative Acquisitions Project.

The only considerable body of manuscript material received was that of the Deutsche Ausland-Institut, an organization which came under Nazi control in 1933. The collection contains documents of the Nazi Party, including circulars, the official gazette for functionaries of the Party, reports of the Institut's conventions, loose-leaf binders of correspondence on the Institut's activities, reports from German groups abroad and similar material. This collection is now housed in the Library's Manuscripts Division. It is described in general terms in the Library's Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions for August 1946.

A smaller quantity of incidental manuscript material was also received as a seizure from a handful of other Nazi Party organizations and officials. This material is very miscellaneous in character and occupies about 13 cubic feet.

In this connection it should be added that the Library of Congress, with the assistance of the Department of State and the National Military Establishment, has already returned to German institutions the following collections: Deutsche Arbeitsfront, containing volumes on various phases of German industry, labor and management, originally the property of German labor unions, 98,000 items; Weltkreisbucherei, the collection of a Stuttgart research institution, 190 cases of material; and the Reichspatentamt collection 28 cases of the records of the German patent office.

II. Japanese Documents

As far as is known, the Library holds no originals of official Japanese documents. It does hold microfilm copies of papers in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, transferred to the Library of Congress by the Department of State under a working-fund agreement.

III. Italian Documents

III. Italian Documents

The Library has no known holdings of originals of Italian official documents.

SOME OUTSTANDING CAPTURED COLLECTIONS

Goering Photographic Collection. Already a part of Prints and Photographs Division. Obeir thinks it has not been kept together in its entirety. Estimated 18,500 photographs in 47 albums. Photographs of Goering in all his activities, seized by military authorities and transferred to the Library. Already publicized as a part of our collections (Quarterly Journal, August, 1949).

Deutsche Auslandsinstitut. Described in Quarterly Journal, August, 1946. 309 cases containing over 80,000 issues of newspapers and 9,000 bound volumes of newspapers, dating from 1861-1944, in all 891 titles from 43 countries. They have been listed by the Serials Division. Also large quantities of correspondence, mimeographed materials, and a number of books and pamphlets. The Institut came under Nazi control in 1933. Contained bibliographies, documents of the Nazi Party, reports of the DAI, its correspondence, genealogical materials, etc. Much of this collection, particularly the serial items, has already been absorbed into the collections.

Wehrkreis Libraries. Four of these collections were transferred to the Library in 1946. Wehrkreisbucherei XIII (4,175) pieces has been entirely processed. Wehrkreisbucherei XII (19,000 volumes and periodical issues) opened, arranged on shelves, and 5,692 items had been searched as of July 1, 1949. Work continues. WK 5 and 7 (684 cases and 319 cases) respectively reported not processed at end of last fiscal year.

Adolf Hitler Collection. 3,383 books, bound periodicals, miscellaneous periodicals, photographs, drawings, etc. from the personal library of Hitler. Has been kept together, could be returned.

Eva Braun collection. 80 items. Has been kept together, could be returned.

Nurnberg Prison Collection. A general selection of inter-war material predominantly of a Nazi bent. 13 cases. Not processed. Books apparently specially prepared for the Mission.

Library of Gerdy Troost, Hitler-madchen leader. 2 cases.

READY FOR RETURN

Japaninstitut Collection. Library of 4,300 volumes which belonged to former Japaninstitut of Berlin. The Japaninstitut was founded in 1926 and although it received the support of the German Government, its collections were available to private scholars for research purposes. Institut unable

to resume

-3-

to resume its activities after the war. Collection destined for return to the successor organization, Westdeutsche Bibliothek, Marburg.

ALREADY RETURNED

Deutsche Arbeitsfront Library. Transferred to the Library by the military authorities in 1946. Estimated 98,000 pieces found to bear marks of labor union ownership. Returned to Germany in September 1948.

Reichspatentamt Collection. Returned to Germany in Fall of 1949, 28 cases of records of the German Patent Office.

Weltkreigsbucherei, Stuttgart. A research collection of 190 cases, returned to Germany in Fiscal 1948.